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federals, but it appeared to Howard "as if our side was waiting for Jackson to wake up" (pp. 148-149).

Besides eleven full-page illustrations the book contains one large map, nine small sketch maps or diagrams, and three small drawings. The appendix is the address delivered by the author at the unveiling of the confederate monument at Mt. Royal place, Baltimore.

The proof reading is very poorly done, the type is sometimes defective, and the paper and binding are rather cheap looking. The absence of an index decreases decidedly the value of the book for the serious student, which is a pity as all in all, it throws many valuable personal lights on different phases of the great struggle.

MILLEDGE L. BONHAM, JR.

*Memories of my youth, 1844-1865.* By George Haven Putnam, Litt. D., late brevet major, 176th Regt., N. Y. S. Vols. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914. 447 p. \$2.00 net)

Mr. Putnam's memoirs cover the first twenty-one years of his life, until he registered as a voter in October, 1865, at the close of his war service. The first half of the work contains accounts of the Putnam family life in New York and London and of the writer's two year stay as a student in French and German universities, 1860-1862. The remainder of the volume is a record of the author's personal experiences as an officer in the One-hundred-and-seventy-sixth New York Volunteer Regiment from its organization in New York through the campaigns in Louisiana, Virginia, and North Carolina, and through several months of prison life in Libby and Danville. The experiences of the seventeen year old boy in French and German universities are interesting, but those portions of the memoirs relating to the Putnam family are probably of more value to the social historian. Here we find much about publishing conditions and about the beginnings of well-known publishing houses in ante-bellum New York, anecdotes about New York people of letters and their associates, and stories of school life of sixty years ago. Quite well worth noting is the expansion of the theological views of an American family.

Of different character are the war reminiscences, which will prove of some value to the military historian who can appreciate the almost ludicrous accounts of the enrollment and organization of a new volunteer regiment and the difficulties of training and disciplining the tough recruits. On account of the neglect by historical writers of the campaigns in the extreme southwest Mr. Putnam's recollections of his service in Louisiana have value, especially what he has to say of the Red river campaigns and of the troubles of camping, transportation, and getting supplies. In his account of military experiences in Virginia and North

Carolina the author covers well-trodden ground, and the chapter on prison life is condensed from the longer treatment of the same subject published in 1912. Major Putnam's active service was as an enlisted man and later as adjutant; hence he is better able than an officer of higher rank would be to tell of the every day life of an army—camping, drilling, marching, and fighting. He much overestimates the value of the slaves to the confederacy. The last chapter contains an interesting description of conditions in the South in 1865 while the southern soldiers were making their way home and attempts were made here and there by local communities to reestablish local government.

In a few places the author allows his emotions of 1865 to show themselves. The "Confederates" are usually "rebels"; we are left to believe that "Buchanan's southern secretary" "emptied the treasury" (p. 231) in preparation for the civil war, and that possible repudiation of debts by southerners was an additional motive for secession (p. 86). Very naturally on the subject of treatment of prisoners Major Putnam feels quite strongly; he speaks of the "stupidity, not to say barbarity" of the confederate prison policy, believes that there was "no desire" to save the lives or protect the health of the federal prisoners, and holds that Jefferson Davis, being responsible for the death of the federal prisoners, should have been tried on this charge after the war. These points are the more noticeable since on nearly all other matters he has supplemented or corrected his own recollections by considerable reading and by the use of letters, documents, and notes of conversations made long ago as well as more recently. Moreover, in nearly all the rest of the work each topic is treated with its historical background, and there is constant comparison of authorities and drawing of parallels—all this, to such an extent that in places the work becomes a kind of general history. But aside from the few exhibitions of feeling referred to above, the tone of the book is generous and considerate.

WALTER L. FLEMING

*The police control of the slave in South Carolina.* A dissertation submitted to the faculty of Vanderbilt University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy. By H. M. Henry, M. A., professor of history and economics, Emory and Henry College. (Emory, Virginia: H. M. Henry, 1914. 216 p. \$1.25)

The reader of this monograph will concede that Mr. Henry has exhausted the sources in his search for material and that he has covered the subject in all its incidents. The treatment is somewhat broader than the title would imply. Beginning with a consideration of the legal status of the slave in South Carolina, the author outlines in great detail